

A Guide to

Maine Laws

— *Governing the* —

Employment of Minors



This publication can be found at:
www.Maine.gov/labor/bls/wagehour.htm

Information contained in this booklet is accurate at the time of publication. Labor laws change frequently. Contact the Maine Department of Labor for updated information.

The Maine Department of Labor provides equal opportunity in employment and programs. Auxiliary aids and services provided upon request to individuals with disabilities.
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I. Introduction

Child labor laws protect minors from working in unsafe or unhealthy conditions. They also ensure that work does not compromise the education of minors. Child labor laws include:

- minimum ages for employment
- work permits
- hours of work
- prohibited occupations

Employers who employ minors (youths under 18 years old) must ensure that working conditions meet the requirements of all four areas.

This booklet provides general information on Maine child labor laws (Title 26 M.R.S.A. §§ 701-785). The information in this booklet should not be considered as official statements or interpretations of the law. Employers can obtain a complete copy of the Maine child labor laws from:

Maine Department of Labor
Wage and Hour Division
207-624-6400 (TTY 1-800-794-1110)
www.Maine.gov/labor/bls/wagehour.htm

Businesses may be covered by Maine child labor laws, Federal child labor laws, or both. When both Federal and State laws apply, employers must follow the law that provides the most protection for the minor.

Employers can learn if Federal laws cover their businesses and obtain information on Federal child labor laws from:

U.S. Department of Labor
Wage and Hour Division
207-780-3344 (Portland) or 207-945-0330 (Bangor)
www.dol.gov

By understanding and complying with the rules governing the employment of minors, employers, teachers, and parents can help ensure teens have safe and positive work experiences.

The Maine Department of Labor can help with information and training on Maine child labor laws.

II. History of Maine Child Labor Laws

Maine first passed a child labor law during the industrial revolution, when child labor and sweatshops were on the rise. The 1847 law addressed the amount of formal schooling a child must have in order to work. The intent of the legislation was to prevent the exploitation of children and to emphasize the importance of education.

Truancy laws passed in 1887 required children under 15 to attend at least 16 weeks of school in a school year to work in manufacturing and mechanical workplaces.

Social reforms at the turn of the century focused attention on the conditions under which children were working. Maine began inspecting businesses for sanitation, hours of labor, and other conditions harmful to children.

In 1915, the Maine Legislature stipulated that children under 14 could not work during the hours that public schools were in session. The law also required working papers for children 14 to 16 years old.



*Cutting fish in a sardine cannery. Eastport, Maine.
Photo Credit: Lewis C. Hine*



*Three boys entering mill to go to work at 5:30 a.m.
Lewiston, Maine. Photo Credit: Lewis C. Hine*

The 1940s and 1950s saw great technological advances and business expansion. To protect children, the Maine legislature enacted stricter child labor laws.

Recognizing the value of education to the growing economy, educational requirements for working minors were strengthened.

Changes to child labor laws and educational attendance requirements passed in 1991 addressed persistent problems of low graduation and high truancy and dropout rates in Maine schools.

The list of occupations prohibited for minors was revised in 2001 and again in 2003 to better protect minors from the hazards they face at work.

III. Poster

Each employer must display, where workers can see it, a poster that summarizes child labor laws. The poster is available free from the Maine Department of Labor. See *Section XXIII. Resources*. It can also be printed from the Maine Department of Labor web page www.Maine.gov/labor/bls/blsmain.htm (click on Required Posters).

IV. Work Permits

Minors under 16 years old must obtain a work permit before beginning a job. This includes home-schoolers. They must get a new permit every time they begin a new job until they

reach 16 years old, even if they work for their parents.

In order to apply for a work permit, the minor must be:

- (1) enrolled in school;
- (2) not habitually truant or under suspension; and
- (3) passing a majority of courses during the current grading period.

In order to apply for a work permit, the minor must be: (1) enrolled in school; (2) not habitually truant or under suspension; and (3) passing a majority of courses during the current grading

period. Employers must have a stamped, approved work permit on file before allowing any minor under 16 years old to work.



Hourly restrictions do not apply to 16- or 17-year olds no longer enrolled in school. Occupational restrictions apply to all minors whether or not they are enrolled in school.

Minors under 17 cannot work during the hours that school is in session unless they have the

school's permission for early release from school or they are in an approved program.

VI. Legal Work Hours for Minors

Employers must keep daily time records for minors. The records must show what time the minor began work, total hours worked, and what time the minor finished for the day.

Child labor laws specify how early, how late and how long minors can work. See next pages for details.

Following are the hours and times minors may work:

A. Minors under 16 years old

Work Hours

- Between 7 A.M. and 7 P.M. during the school year
- Between 7 A.M. and 9 P.M. during summer vacations only
- Not during school hours

Maximum Hours

- 3 hours a day on school days, including Fridays
- 18 hours in any week during a school week
- 40 hours in a week with no school
- 8 hours on days without school (during weekends, holidays, vacations, storm days, etc.)
- No more than 6 days in a row

B. 16- and 17-Year Olds (enrolled in school, including home-school)

The Maine law which limits hours for 16- and 17-year-old workers includes several exceptions. Federal law does not limit work hours for 16- and 17-year olds.

Work Hours

- Not before 7 A.M. on a school day
- Not before 5 A.M. on a nonschool day
- Not after 10 P.M. the night before a school day
- Not after midnight if there is no school the next day
- Minors under 17 cannot work during school hours

Maximum Hours

- 4 hours a day on a school day; 8 hours a day on the last school day of the week
- 20 hours a week in any week with 3 or more school days

Exception: 8 hours each day with unscheduled school closure for a total of 28 hours that week. (e.g., storm day, broken furnace, etc.)

- 50 hours a week each week with less than 3 scheduled school days, or during the first or last week of the school year
- 10 hours a day on weekends, holidays, vacations, teacher workshop days
- No more than 6 days in a row

C. Exceptions

Students enrolled in an approved alternative education plan or an approved cooperative/vocational education program can work the daily or weekly hours required for the program without having those hours count toward the regular maximums allowed. For example, a 17-year-old student could work 15 hours under a cooperative/vocational education plan plus the 20 hours that the law would normally allow for a student under 18 years old.

The following are exempt from all of the State hourly restrictions:

- (1) A minor employed in the planting, cultivating or harvesting of field crops or other agricultural employment not in direct contact with hazardous machinery or substances. (Federal child labor laws for agriculture are different. See Section IX. Federal Prohibited Occupations.)
- (2) A minor working as an employed or in-training actor;
- (3) A minor working at a children's camp;
- (4) A minor who is legally emancipated.
- (5) Minors employed in fishing occupations or in the operation of ferries or excursion boats are exempt from the weekly and hourly restrictions only while school is not in session.

VII. Minimum Age for Employment

Maine law states at what age minors may work in specific industries. Minimum ages under Federal law are different. Contact the U.S. Department of Labor Wage and Hour Division at 780-3344 (Portland) or 945-0330 (Bangor) for details.

Minors Who are 16 or 17: May work in nonhazardous jobs in manufacturing establishments, bakeries, laundries, drycleaning establishments, and garages. They may also work in hotels; motels; commercial places of amusement, including skating rinks, circuses, arcades, bowling alleys, and pool halls; and in all of the industries allowed for younger minors.

Minors Who are 15: May work in nonhazardous jobs in dining rooms, kitchens, lobbies and offices of hotels and motels, but they are prohibited from performing room service, making deliveries to the hotel rooms, or entering the hallways to those rooms.

Minors Who are 14: May work in nonhazardous jobs in restaurants (if not on the premises of a hotel/motel), in sporting and overnight camps, stores, filling stations, ice cream stands, and laundromats. They also may work at outside occupations on the grounds of a hotel or motel, but not if the minor must stay away from home overnight.

Minors Who are Under 14: There is no minimum age under Maine law to work in nonhazardous jobs in children's camps, hospitals, nursing homes, municipalities, domestic work in or about a private home, or in the planting, cultivating, or harvesting of field crops in agriculture. (Federal law does not allow minors under 14 to work in businesses under their jurisdiction.)



Minors of any age may work for their parents in non-hazardous jobs in nonmechanical and nonmanufacturing settings in retail or service industries (excluding hotels and motels) if they are supervised directly by one or both parents. Work permit requirements, hours of work, and prohibited occupations apply to minors even if they work for their parents.

Federal laws may not allow parental exceptions. Contact the U.S. Department of Labor Wage and Hour Division at 780-3344 (Portland) or 945-0330 (Bangor) for details.

VIII. Maine Prohibited Occupations

Rules Governing Hazardous Occupations for Minors under Eighteen

Effective Date: May 14, 2001

Coverage: These rules apply to all nonagricultural employment and nonemployment situations. Non-employment situations include, but are not limited to, legitimate training and volunteer programs that ensure the safety and wellbeing of minors. These rules do not apply to minors in public and approved private schools where mechanical equipment is installed and operated primarily for the purpose of instruction.

A. Minors Under 16 Years of Age

Minors under the age of 16 **may not** be employed in the following occupations:

1. Any manufacturing occupation;
2. Any mining occupation;
3. Processing occupations (such as filleting fish, dressing poultry, cracking nuts, or laundering by commercial laundries and dry cleaners, etc.) when performed in a processing industry such as a plant;
4. Motor vehicle driving and outside helper on a motor vehicle;

5. Operation or tending of hoisting apparatus or of any power-driven machinery other than nonhazardous office machines or machines in certain retail, food service, and gasoline service establishments;
6. Construction occupations involving:
 - a. Maintenance and repair of public highways;
 - b. All roofing occupations;
 - c. All trenching and excavation operations;
(Federal law prohibits minors under 16 from doing any construction work.)
7. All work in boiler or engine rooms;
8. Outside window washing that involves working from window sills, and all work involving the use of ladders, scaffolds, or their substitutes;
9. Most cooking occupations and baking;
10. Occupations which involve operating, setting up, adjusting, cleaning, oiling, or repairing power-driven food slicers and grinders, food choppers and cutters, and bakery-type mixers;
11. All work in freezers and meat coolers;
12. Occupations involving the use of power-driven mowers or cutters, including the use of chain saws;
13. All warehousing occupations, including the loading and unloading of trucks and use of conveyors;
14. All welding, brazing, or soldering occupations;
15. Occupations involving the use of toxic chemicals and paints;
16. Selling door-to-door (except when the minor is selling candy or merchandise as a fund-raiser for school or for an organization to which the minor belongs, such as Girl Scouts of America) or work in a traveling youth crew;
17. All occupations on amusement rides, including ticket collection or sales;
18. Any placement at the scene of a fire, explosion, or other emergency response situation. (See Section D. Junior Firefighters); and

19. All occupations that are expressly prohibited for 16- and 17-year olds.

B. 16- and 17-Year Olds

Minors who are 16 and 17 years old **may not** be employed in the following occupations:

1. Manufacturing and storing explosives;
2. Motor vehicle driving and outside helper on a motor vehicle;
3. All mining occupations;
4. Power-driven woodworking machines;
5. Power-driven hoisting apparatus, including forklifts;
6. Power-driven metal forming, punching, and shearing machines;
7. Slaughtering or meat packing, processing, or rendering occupations (this includes meat slicers, grinders, and choppers);
8. Power-driven paper products machines, including balers and compactors;
9. Manufacturing brick, tile, and kindred products;
10. Power-driven circular saws, band saws, and guillotine shears;
11. Wrecking and demolition occupations;
12. Roofing operations;
13. Excavation operations;
14. All occupations in places having nude entertainment;
15. Working alone in a cash-based business;
16. In direct contact with pesticides;
17. Placement at the scene of a fire, explosion, or other emergency situation except as provided in *Section D. Junior Firefighters*;
18. Gas or electric welding, brazing, burning, or cutting;
19. Working at heights; and
20. Working in confined spaces.

NOTE: Teens under 18 are prohibited from handling, serving, or selling alcoholic beverages. Exceptions: 15-year olds can handle liquor (for example, stocking and carrying) but not serve or sell it and 17-year olds can serve or sell liquor if a supervisor 21 or older is present. For more information, call Public Safety, Liquor Licensing at 624-7220.

C. Apprentices and Student Learners

Under certain conditions, apprentices and student learners may work at the following prohibited occupations:

- the operation of power-driven woodworking, paper products, and metal-forming, -punching and -shearing machines;
- slaughtering or meatpacking, processing or rendering;
- operation of power-driven circular saws, band saws, and guillotine shears;
- roofing operations;
- excavation operations; and
- welding, brazing, and soldering.

To qualify for the above exemptions, the following conditions must be met:

Apprentices:

1. Must be employed in a craft recognized as an apprenticeable trade and registered by the U.S. Department of Labor or Maine Department of Labor;
2. The hazardous work is incidental to the training;
3. The hazardous work is intermittent, for short periods of time, and under the direct and close supervision of a journeyman.



Student Learners:

1. Must be enrolled in a course of study and training in a cooperative or vocational training program under a recognized State or local educational authority or in a similar private school program; and
2. Must be employed under a written agreement that

provides:

- (a) That the hazardous work must be incidental to the training;
- (b) That the hazardous work must be intermittent, for short periods of time, and under the direct and close supervision of a qualified and experienced person;
- (c) That both the school and employer give safety instruction; and
- (d) A schedule of organized and progressive work processes to be performed on the job.

D. Junior Firefighters

Minors who are under 16 MAY:

- Perform nonhazardous duties at the fire station;
- Ride in the cab of the fire apparatus responding to an emergency scene;
- Attend training sessions. However, if the training is deemed hazardous, an instructor shall supervise the minor;
- Participate in nonhazardous duties only within the rehabilitation area at the scene of an actual emergency.

Minors who are under 16 MAY NOT:

- Perform any hazardous duties at the fire station;
- Ride outside of the cab of any fire apparatus;
- Perform any hazardous work at the scene of an accident;
- Fight fires (except in training as above).

Minors who are 16 and 17 MAY:

- Ride as a passenger in the cab of a fire truck or in an emergency vehicle;
- With proper training, fight ground fires when they are directly supervised, except ground fires which involve an existing “crown fire” exposure;
- Perform patient care (for which they are licensed) in an emergency vehicle or at the scene of an accident or other emergency;
- Attend and take part in supervised training;
- Participate in fire department functions within the rehabilitation area of an emergency scene. This could

include setting up the engine, assisting in water supply efforts, and other support functions, which do not expose the Junior Firefighter to hazardous areas or atmospheres;

- Pick up hose and clean up at the fire scene after it has been declared safe by the Incident Commander;
- Enter a structure only when accompanied by an adult firefighter once the structure has been determined safe by the Incident Commander;
- Perform search and rescue activities, other than structural firefighting;
- Operate a fire pump located outside the danger zone at the direction of the Incident Commander;
- Use pressurized hose lines if properly trained, under the direction of an Incident Commander, and out of the danger area.

Minors who are 16 and 17 MAY NOT:

- Perform fire suppression involving structures or vehicles;
- Drive fire department or emergency vehicles;
- Respond with operating red lights (drive any vehicle, including their own car with attached operating red lights) to the scene of a fire or emergency;
- Perform firefighting “overhaul” activities (except when the structure has been declared safe by the Incident Commander and then only with an adult firefighter);
- Respond to Hazardous Material events (except for support functions within the cold zone);
- Perform any activity (except training) which involves the use of self-contained breathing apparatus;
- Participate or assist in any extrication activities at the scene of an accident or emergency (except in the capacity of a support function);
- Participate in any activities at the scene of an accident or emergency where fire is involved, unless they are performing support functions from outside the danger area;
- Participate in actual “ice rescue” activities, but may provide assistance within any designated rehabilitation area or as a support member on dry land only;
- Direct traffic at the scene of a fire or other emergency.

IX. Federal Prohibited Occupations**A. Prohibited Occupations**

Under the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA), 17 Hazardous Orders in Nonagricultural Occupations prohibit the employment of youth under 18 in certain occupations in certain businesses.

Maine prohibited occupations include most of the Federal prohibited occupations, as well as several prohibitions not covered by Federal law. Federal law prohibits youth under 18 from only a few occupations which Maine law does not prohibit, such as:

- logging and sawmilling;
- exposure to radioactive substances (prohibited in Maine under 16 years old); and
- operating power-driven bakery machines (prohibited in Maine under 16 years old).

Employers who employ minors and are engaged in these activities should contact the U.S. Department of Labor Wage and Hour Division at 780-3344 (Portland) or 945-0330 (Bangor). Request WH Publication #1330 'Child Labor Requirements in Nonagricultural Employment.'

B. Farm Labor

A Federal Hazardous Order sets occupational restrictions for agricultural workers under 16 years old employed in the production of goods for interstate commerce. The order lists 16 prohibited occupations, including working with certain power-driven farm machinery, operating a tractor with over 20 PTO (power-take-off) horsepower and working with explosives or certain chemicals. Request 'Child Labor in Agriculture' (WH publication 1295) from the U.S. Department of Labor Wage and Hour Division at 780-3344 (Portland) or 945-0330 (Bangor).

The prohibitions on child labor on farms do not apply to minors employed on a farm owned or operated by their parents or to students in a recognized vocational education training program. In addition, exemptions are provided for 4-H members who have completed designated training programs and participants in other approved farm training and education programs.

C. Federal Contracts

In addition to the other prohibited occupations, youth under 16 may not be employed in the manufacture or furnishing of any article included in a U.S. Government contract in excess of \$10,000 (Federal Public Contracts Act).

X. Special Occupations

A. Child actors — Maine has no minimum age and no hourly restrictions for child actors, but they must have work permits if under the age of 16.

B. Agriculture — No work permit is required for field agricultural work. No minimum age, hourly restrictions, or prohibited occupations apply in field occupations involving the planting, cultivating, or harvesting of field crops under Maine law.



XI. Volunteers

Individuals may volunteer under certain conditions:

- A volunteer cannot displace regularly paid employees doing the same tasks;
- The work must be for charitable, religious, or humanitarian purposes; and
- The volunteering must be done in nonprofit organizations only.

Minimum age and prohibited occupations rules whether the work is paid or voluntary. Minors do not need work permits for volunteer work.

Hours limitations do not apply to volunteer work. However, the Maine Department of Labor recommends that minors who volunteer be kept to the same hours limitations as minors who work for pay.

XII. School-Based Learning Programs

A. Cooperative Education Programs

Cooperative education programs (“Co-op”) are considered employment situations. Students are placed in businesses. A school coordinator evaluates and grades them on pre-assigned job duties and training tasks. The employer must pay students at least the minimum wage and comply with all applicable State & Federal laws.

Under Maine law, the hours worked in these types of programs are not counted against the hours restrictions set for youth under the age of 18. (Federal laws are more restrictive for minors under the age of 16, regardless of school programs.)

B. School-to-Work Programs

When a school-to-work placement is an employment situation, the conditions are the same as for cooperative education programs. To qualify as a training situation, the following conditions must be met:

1. Training must be similar to that which would be given in a vocational school;
2. The training must be for the benefit of the trainee or student;
3. The trainee or student must not displace regular employees;
4. The employer receives no immediate advantage from the students’ or trainees’ activities;
5. The trainees or students are not necessarily entitled to a job at the end of the training period; and/or
6. Wages are not paid during the training period.



If any of these six conditions is not met, the situation is considered an employment situation and is subject to all labor laws. Minimum age and prohibited occupation

coverage apply whether or not it is an employment situation.

C. Internships

An internship is allowed only in post-secondary education. The student receives credits while learning as part of a course of study. The student may or may not be paid a stipend (not wages).

XIII. Employer/Employee Relationships

In most instances, an employment relationship exists when a person is allowed to perform work. (Maine labor law defines ‘employ’ as ‘to suffer or permit to work.’) Where there is an employment relationship, the employer falls under several State and Federal laws, including minimum wage, workers’ compensation, unemployment taxes, and payroll deductions for State and Federal taxes.

XIV. Enforcement of Maine Child Labor Laws

The Maine Department of Labor enforces state child labor laws. Violations of child labor laws are very serious. Any violation of a child labor law is a civil violation subject to fines that range from \$250 to \$50,000 per incident.

It is illegal for an employer to fire, threaten, retaliate against, or otherwise discriminate against an employee for reporting a suspected child labor violation to the Department of Labor. Complaints may be filed with the Maine Human Rights Commission (624-6050).

Anyone can report a suspected child labor violation in writing to the Maine Department of Labor Wage and Hour Division or the U.S. Department of Labor Wage and Hour Division.

See *Section XXIII: Resources* for agency contact information.

XV. Comparison of Maine and Federal Child Labor Laws

When there is a difference between State and Federal law regarding child labor, the law that provides the most protection to the minor takes precedence. In most cases, Maine child labor laws provide more protection than Federal law. Several situations where Federal law is more protective than Maine law are noted in this guide. The U.S. Department of Labor Wage and Hour Division can provide details of Federal law.

XVI. Minimum Wage, Overtime, Recordkeeping, & Other Labor Laws

- October 1, 2005 - minimum wage is \$6.50 per hour.
- Maine does not have a training wage or student wage below the minimum.
- Tipped employees must be paid at least one-half the minimum wage. If this rate plus tips for the week do not average the minimum wage, the employer must pay the difference.
- Each employee must receive a pay statement with each payment of wages showing the date of the pay period, hours worked, total wages paid, and itemized deductions.
- Employees get overtime pay of 1 1/2 times their hourly rate after 40 hours of work per week. This applies to most employees. A poster stating these rules must be shown in the workplace.
- Employers must keep daily time records for minors. The records must show what time the minor began work, total hours worked, total wages paid, and itemized deductions.
- Employees must be offered a 30-minute break for every six hours worked.
- Employers must pay wages to employees on an



established day or date at regular intervals of no more than 16 days.

- Employees must be paid for the work performed. Employees who leave a job must be paid in full within a reasonable time.
- Employers cannot deduct from an employee's pay for things such as broken merchandise or bills not paid by customers.
- Employers must give an employee one day notice to lower the employee's rate of pay.
- Maine is an "at will" state. An employee may be fired for any reason not prohibited by law unless he or she is covered by a collective bargaining agreement or other contract that limits firing.
- Employers may not discriminate on the basis of gender by paying a rate less than the rate paid an employee of the opposite sex for comparable work.
- "Cash under the table" is not legal.
- Most of the wage laws do not apply to agriculture.
- An employer who violates employment laws may have to pay penalties, additional wages, and lawyers' fees.

XVII. Safety and Health

Employers must maintain safe and healthful work environments. State of Maine and Federal occupational safety and health regulations apply to employees regardless of age. Employers must train all employees about the hazards of their jobs and how to do their jobs safely.

XVIII. Discrimination and Harassment

A. Unlawful discrimination

Employers must not discriminate against workers because of race, religion, color, sex, age, national origin, or mental or physical disability.

B. Workers with Disabilities

The Federal Americans with Disabilities Act and the Maine Human Rights Act protect workers who have disabilities. Employers may not discriminate against

workers with disabilities in hiring or firing. Employers must make reasonable accommodations for such workers' disabilities.

C. Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment on the job is against the law. Retaliation for complaining about sexual harassment is also against the law.

D. Whistleblower Protection

It is against the law for an employer to fire, threaten, retaliate, or discriminate against an employee for:

- Reporting a law violation;
- Reporting a risk to health or safety;
- Refusing to do something that was life-threatening, after asking the employer to correct the problem;
- Being part of a government investigation; or
- Reporting a medical error if you are a healthcare worker.

The law applies only if the employee tells the employer about the problem and allows time for it to be fixed or if the employee has good reason to believe the employer will not correct the problem.

XIX. Unemployment and Workers' Compensation Insurance

Unemployment insurance law provides for payment of benefits to qualified workers during periods of unemployment regardless of age.

Workers' compensation insurance gives benefits to workers who get hurt on the job regardless of age.

XX. Drug Testing

Employers can ask workers to take drug tests if Federal law requires it or if the company has a drug policy approved by the Maine Department of Labor.

Under the law, an employer can use a positive test result to:

- refuse to hire someone
- fire an employee (in some instances)
- discipline an employee (in some instances)
- change an employee's work (in some instances)

Those who apply for jobs may be tested only if they are offered work or are placed on a waiting list for a job. Employers who test under the law must give those tested a copy of the policy prior to the test.

XXI. Compliance Assistance

The Maine Department of Labor Wage and Hour Division helps employers comply with child labor laws.

The Maine Department of Labor **SafetyWorks!** program helps employers with occupational safety and health.

Safeteen, a program of the Maine Department of Labor, provides training for minors, employers, and educators on workplace safety and health and child labor laws.

See *Section XXIII: Resources* for agency contact information.



XXII. Frequently Asked Questions about Child Labor Laws

- Q.** Can a 16- or 17-year-old who has quit school work more than four hours per day or 20 hours per week?
- A.** *If the 16-year-old minor has been allowed to drop out of school, the hourly restrictions no longer apply. If a 17-year-old minor is no longer enrolled in school, the hourly restrictions no longer apply. The employer should obtain a letter from the superintendent of*

schools stating that the child is no longer enrolled in school and, if under 17, that he or she has been waived from compulsory education laws.

- Q.** If a 16- or 17-year-old minor is working toward a High School Equivalency Diploma, are his or her working hours restricted when school is in session?
 - A.** *If the minor has dropped out of the traditional school setting and is no longer “enrolled,” the hourly restrictions no longer apply. Again, the employer should get written confirmation from the superintendent that the minor has been allowed to drop out of school.*

- Q.** Do child labor laws apply to 18-year olds who are still in high school?
 - A.** *No. Once a minor turns 18, none of the child labor laws apply, even if the person is still a student.*

- Q.** Are the child labor laws any different if you are hiring your own son or daughter?
 - A.** *Work permit requirements, hours limitations, and prohibited occupations rules apply even when hiring family members.*

- Q.** Do OSHA regulations apply to minors?
 - A.** *Yes. OSHA regulations apply to workers regardless of age.*

- Q.** If an employer complies with Maine law, does that guarantee compliance with Federal law, or vice versa?
 - A.** *Not in all cases. The law that is most restrictive and protects the employee the most is the one that applies.*

- Q.** Can 14- or 15-year olds have more than one job?
 - A.** *14- and 15-year olds need work permits in order to work. They are allowed one work permit during the school year and two in the summer.*

- Q.** If a 14- or 15-year old changes jobs, does he or she need a new work permit?
- A.** *Yes. A work permit is valid only for the occupation and business for which it is approved.*
- Q.** What is the employer's responsibility regarding work permits?
- A.** *The employer must keep the approved copy of the work permit on file. Once the child is no longer working, the employer's copy should be returned to the Maine Department of Labor.*
- Q.** What cooking may minors under 16 years old do?
- A.** *Minors may cook only with electric or gas grilles that do not involve cooking over an open flame and with deep fryers that are equipped with and utilize devices that automatically lower and raise the baskets into and out of the oil or grease.*
- Q.** What is considered a manufacturing occupation for child labor law purposes?
- A.** *A process that changes the original product can be considered manufacturing. Child labor laws prohibit minors under 16 years old from working in processing or manufacturing areas except for waiting on customers or performing office work in a separate room.*
- Q.** Can minors work at a water slide, a ski area, or a boat rental?
- A.** *Minors under 16 years old may not work at a water slide because it is considered an amusement. Ski areas and boat rentals are considered recreation, so minors may work there.*
- Q.** Minors under 18 years old are not allowed to work alone at a cash-based business. What is a cash-based business? What does working alone mean?
- A.** *A cash-based business is any business which takes*

most of its daily receipts in cash. A minor can work alone at the cash register if there is another worker on the premises (e.g., in the next room). Two minors can work together at a cash-based business with no adult present.

Q. Who is considered a “junior firefighter?”

A. *According to Maine law, anyone under 18 who is working as a firefighter or training to become a firefighter is considered a junior firefighter.*

Q. Is the Boy Scout Explorer program covered by the junior firefighter rules?

A. *If the program includes a junior firefighting program, all of the junior firefighter rules apply.*

XXIII. Resources

Child labor laws, wages, hiring and firing:

Maine Department of Labor

(enforces Maine child labor laws)

Bureau of Labor Standards

Wage and Hour Division

624-6400

(TTY 1-800-794-1110)

E-mail: webmaster.bls@Maine.gov

web site: www.Maine.gov/labor/bls/wagehour.htm

U.S. Department of Labor

(enforces Federal child labor laws)

Wage and Hour Division

780-3344 (Portland) or 945-0330 (Bangor)

web site: www.dol.gov/

Workplace health and safety:

SafetyWorks!

Maine Department of Labor

624-6400 or 1-877-SAFE-345

(TTY 1-800-794-1110)

E-mail: webmaster.bls@Maine.gov

web site: www.safetyworksmaine.com

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

626-9160 (Augusta) or 941-8177 (Bangor)

web site: www.osha.gov/

Workers' Compensation:

Maine Workers' Compensation Board

287-2308 (TTY 287-6119)

Local Offices:

Augusta 1-800-400-6854

Caribou 1-800-400-6855

Bangor 1-800-400-6856

Lewiston 1-800-400-6857

Portland 1-800-400-6858

web site: www.Maine.gov/wcb/

Unemployment Insurance:

Unemployment Call Center System:

1-800-593-7660

web site: www.Maine.gov/labor/uibennys/

Unlawful discrimination, sexual harassment, or the protection of workers with disabilities:

Maine Human Rights Commission

624-6050 (TTY 1-888-577-6690)

web site: www.Maine.gov/mhrc/

U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

1-800-669-4000

web site: www.eeoc.gov/

Information and training on child labor for employers, teen workers, parents, and educators from Maine Department of Labor (call 624-6400):

- Child Labor Law information package for employers of teens.
- *Starting Safely: Teaching Youth about Workplace Safety and Health*. Three-hour curriculum for middle and high school age youth - available through our Video Lending Library.
- Classes on child labor laws.